

Wilson Will Not Be Cross-Examined on Treaty; Senator Swanson Opens the Touch-It-Not Fight

House Votes To Put Ban On All Beer

Wets Beaten in Fight to Amend First Section of Volstead Measure Defining Intoxicants

"Liquors" in Bill Made "Beverages"

Representative Gallivan Says Many Members Have 20 Years' Supply

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Drys in the House today rode roughshod over the wets in attempts to denature the Volstead prohibition bill by amendment. When the House adjourned to-night, after a turbulent session, consideration of the first section of title I, containing the vital definition of intoxicating liquors, stood unchanged except for amendments slightly perfecting its language. Wets conceded that tomorrow will bring no better success.

First attempts of the wets to amend were blocked by dyes in raising points of order. The dyes were led by Chairman Volstead; Representatives Blanton, of Texas, and Barkley, of Kentucky. It was late in the afternoon before the wets even got a vote.

The first test followed an hour's debate on a motion by Representative Dyer to insert 2½ per cent in place of one-half of one per cent in the definition of an intoxicating liquor. From that time on the wets were beaten again and again by rising votes of a majority of nearly two to one. They carried only one slight amendment, and that apparently because the dyes became confused in the hubbub as to its meaning.

Amendments Offered

The amendments offered were:
1.—Representative Dyer, of Missouri, moved to repeal Section 1 of Title I, the war-time prohibition provision, so as to strike out the dry definition of an intoxicating liquor. Representative Volstead objected that the amendment was not germane, and after a long argument the chair ruled in favor of Mr. Dyer. The amendment died on a vote of 90 to 151.
2.—Representative Dyer, of Ohio, moved to amend the war-time act by eliminating the dry definition and permitting the President to order a temporary prohibition when he thought the war was no longer demanded. Mr. Volstead and Mr. Barkley objected, and the amendment died.
3.—Representative Dyer moved an amendment permitting the President to allow the sale of light wines and beer when he thought demobilization was sufficiently near an end. This died.
4.—Representative Steele, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend so that the President could construe the words "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization" to mean when he felt it no longer necessary to prohibit the sale of liquors to conserve man power and increase the food supply. This died on a point of order.

Dyer's Motion Lost

Representative Dyer then moved to define an intoxicating liquor as one containing more than 2½ per cent alcohol, and following an hour's debate, lost on a division, 90 to 151.

From that time on the steam roller moved swiftly. Amendments were voted on as fast as offered without debate. Excluding minor perfecting amendments, these went in this fashion:

1.—Representative Lee, of California, moved an amendment permitting the sale of wines with more than 11 per cent alcohol. It died on a point of order raised by Representative Blanton.
2.—Representative Igoe moved to strike out the dry definition of alcohol content in intoxicants. Lost, 94 to 141.
3.—Representative Benson, of Maryland, introduced the only amendment that was carried. The dyes seemed confused, and in the melee the House voted, 65 to 78, to substitute the word "beverages" for the word "liquors" in the definition of an intoxicant. The amendment will not help the wets.

Dry Definition Retained

Representative Pell, of New York, moved an amendment to strike out the dry definition and leave it to a jury to determine when a liquor is intoxicating. Representative Blanton objected, and the amendment was overruled while the House booed him down and yelled for a vote. This amendment lost, 78 to 141.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, to end the misery of the dyes, moved to strike out all of Section I of the war-time enforcement provisions. This lost, 80 to 128, and the House took up the second section.

Representative Gallivan, of New York, lightened the gloom of the dry by late in the day by attacking the dry sentiment of Congress.

House Fails to Pass Daylight Repeal Over Wilson's Veto

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The daylight saving plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October, will be continued indefinitely.

This was assured to-day when, following President Wilson's veto of the \$33,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill because of its rider repealing the daylight saving act, the House refused by a vote of 247 to 185 to pass the measure over the President's veto.

The strength mustered by the repeal advocates was eight votes less than the necessary two-thirds of the members present. Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the source of most of the opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted with representatives from the urban districts opposed.

New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania voted solidly for daylight saving. Among those who voted for repeal was ex-Speaker Champ Clark.

House advocates of the repeal said to-night, after the agricultural bill had been sent back to committees for elimination of the repeal provision, that no further effort would be made at this session, perhaps not in this Congress, which continues in existence until March, 1921, to wipe out the daylight saving act. There was no indication, they said, that they would be able to strengthen their forces.

Senate leaders also indicated that no action would be originated in that body to repeal the act, and failure of the House to-day to pass the appropriation measure over the Presidential veto will prevent any action by the Senate on the repeal rider.

Edward Earl Paige, nineteen, and Edward O'Brien, twenty, employees in the office of Gardiner C. Hull, who have been missing since his murder last Friday, were arrested last night.

According to the police O'Brien has confessed, saying that he and his mate had planned the robbery some time ago and that Paige struck the blows that killed their employer.

O'Brien was captured at Avon, N. J. Paige was arrested at a hotel in Philadelphia, where he was working. It was said there that he had been hired a few days ago. He had \$43.12 in his pockets.

When Mr. Hull was found dying in his office, 108 Fulton Street, from blows on the head \$200 was missing from his safe. According to the Philadelphia police, Paige said he knew of the murder, but did not participate in it.

O'Brien's mother is housekeeper for a family at Avon. He had been visiting her yesterday and was arrested by the local police as he stood at the station waiting for a train. He was taken to Headquarters and turned over to New York City detectives. These examined the young man for more than two hours. The result has not been made public.

Say O'Brien Blames Paige
The police say that O'Brien denies that he had any part in the actual murder, but stood by while his partner struck Hull over the head with a hammer.

"Paige grabbed the silver and I took the bills," he is quoted as saying. "The old man came in and I hid behind the door."

Detectives quote O'Brien further as saying that each got about \$100, went to Newark and hired a room there, where they remained until yesterday, when they were arrested. They also say that the prisoner has admitted that he and Paige planned to rob the place last January, but were halted by his own illness.

"We made up our minds to wait until we got another chance," the police quote him further. "We knew Friday was payday. Paige pretended to be ill and stayed in the stockroom with him after the stenographers went home."

Put Hammer Under Coat
"Paige put the hammer under his coat when he came from the stockroom. I followed. Paige went over to Hull who was sitting in his chair and asked for his salary, all the time keeping the hammer from view. The old man opened the drawer and was just about to hand Paige his money when Paige struck him over the head with the hammer."

At 5:30 last Friday night a porter entered the office of Mr. Hull, senior partner of the firm of Hull & Deppisch, stationers, at 108 Fulton Street and found the elderly man lying face down on his desk. His head had been bruised and he was dying. A cash box on the table and the safe had been rifled. In the corner of the room was found a bloodstained hammer with which the crime had been committed.

Mr. Hull died later in Volunteer Hospital. One of the blows had paralyzed his throat. Another had robbed him of the use of his arms. Though apparently conscious he was unable to speak or write. Since then Paige, O'Brien, who were messengers for the firm, have been sought. It is said that they were the last persons to have seen the man before he was found dying.

Detective Reads Description Of Paige in The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Detective Hopper, of the murder squad, sat in the lobby of a hotel here to-night reading in The New York Tribune the description of Earl Paige, nineteen, wanted by the New York police in connection with the robbery and murder of Gardiner C. Hull, a business man of that city, last Friday. Hopper folded up the newspaper and looked up. Not ten feet away stood Paige, who has some fingers missing from one hand. Hopper walked over and told Paige he was under arrest.

Paige was questioned at police headquarters and held to await the arrival of representatives of the New York Police Department.

According to the detectives, Paige admitted he had been present when the murder took place but said he took no part in it.

Ford on Stand Tells of His War Activities

Many Editorials Introduced as Third Month of Trial Opens; Witness Asked to Answer Few Questions

Son Describes Profits Admits Plant Had to Do Government Work or Lay Off Thousands of Men

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 14.—The third month of Henry Ford's \$1,000,000 libel suit against "The Chicago Daily Tribune" got under way in Judge Tucker's Court to-day with Mr. Ford on the stand as a witness, called by "The Tribune."

So much of the evidence consisted of editorials from "The Tribune," or articles from "The Detroit Free Press," that there was little testimony from the witness himself. That will come on cross examination and re-direct examination, it is said. To-day he said, "Yes," or its equivalent a few times and that was about all.

The courtroom was again jammed, as it had been since Thursday, when Mr. Ford first appeared ready to be sworn. The testimony of his son, Edsel B. Ford, however, took all of Friday and half of to-day's session. The latter's evidence to-day dealt entirely with cost and profit figures of the Ford Motor Company on war contracts. The witness said that the differences of opinion among accountants surveying the Ford books for the last two months to ascertain just what were the personal profits of Henry Ford, so that he may return them to the government, were technical and that an umpire from the Treasury Department was called in to make certain that an absolutely fair and just judgment might be had. He denied that it was an attempt to increase his father's profits.

"Tribune" Eulogized Ford
Henry Ford was examined by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing "The Tribune," editorials of 1914 eulogizing Mr. Ford for the introduction of the \$5 a day minimum wage and characterizing him as a genius, establishing a new standard for the relations of employer and employee, were read to show that at that time "The Tribune" bore him no ill will, but on the contrary admired him greatly.

The name of Theodore Delavigne, a "Free Press" reporter, who became a peace publicity man for Mr. Ford, was mentioned.

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Cripples Lead Allied Victors Through Paris

Arc de Triomphe Unbarred and Foch, Joffre, Pershing and Haig Lead Veterans Through It in Triumph

Millions Line Boulevards Flower-Laden Throng Passes Silently Before Coffin in Memory of the Dead

PARIS, July 14 (By The Associated Press).—The conquerors in the great war marched to-day in a Victory parade under the Arc de Triomphe, through which only victors may pass. Picked units and individual heroes represented each of the Allied armies.

Several million grateful persons, mostly French, but with many thousands of their allies, struggled forward along the line of march for an opportunity to wave and shout their gratitude to the men who saved them from German imperialism.

The great triumphal arch, conceived by Napoleon to commemorate his victory at the Battle of Austerlitz, took on new historic importance when the Allies marched through the massive pile of masonry which dominates all Paris and moved down the Champs Elysees toward the Place de la Concorde.

The place of honor in the procession was not accorded to the generals and the smartly equipped troops. It was given to a thousand mutilated soldiers, who passed under the arch and in front of the reviewing stand, where stood President Poincaré, moving haltingly and out of step, as best they could.

The Halt and the Maimed
Many were injured, some were blind, some were in wheel chairs and others were on crutches or limped along with the aid of canes. Few of them were in uniform. They represented all the provinces of France, all branches of the military service and all walks in life, as was indicated by the variety of their civilian attire. They made no effort to maintain military formation, but marched to the air played by the military band which led them.

Great crowds filled every inch of space in the many streets and boulevards that commanded a view of the line of march. Balconies were packed and roofs were black with people. Many hung in the trees which line the boulevards.

The wounded soldiers were a surprise to the crowds, which were slow to

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Allies Will Ask Germany to Demand Wilhelm's Person

BERLIN, July 14 (By The Associated Press).—The "Tageblatt" says it learns that the Allied and Associated Powers will not ask Holland to give up former Emperor William for trial, but that they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up.

The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading generals, admirals, the commander of the raider Moewe, which sank numerous vessels on the high seas; the commander of the submarine U-53, which visited Newport, R. I., in October, 1918, and on leaving sank a number of vessels off the American coast; Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor; Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former Foreign Minister, and Dr. Carl Helfferich, former Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor.

VIENNA, July 14.—The Allied and Associated Powers, according to the Vienna newspapers, will demand the extradition of Count Leopold von Berchtold and Count Czernin, both former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers. This is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the prolongation of the war was due to their policies.

Count Von Berchtold was Foreign Minister when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in 1914. Count von Berchtold was among the group of persons which the Vienna government expressed its intention of prosecuting as being responsible for the war.

3,000 Galician Jews Arrested Bela Kun Says Pogroms Are Bound to Come; Keeps Prisoners' Money

VIENNA, July 14 (By The Associated Press).—Three thousand Galician Jews have been arrested in the streets of Budapest, according to advices received here.

Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government, replying to a Polish protest against these arrests, declared: "Pogroms are bound to come here, but we do not want Hungarian Jews to suffer for the acts of the Galician Jewish speculators who infest this country. Also, we refuse to return money found on their persons."

Automobiles which have been without tires for weeks in Hungary, according to reports from Budapest, have been equipped with new tires said to have been obtained by smuggling two carloads of French and Italian make into the country. The tires were sold for \$250 each.

Colombia Treaty Delayed Again
WASHINGTON, July 14.—Further prolonged delay in Senate action on the treaty with Colombia, by which the United States would pay that country \$25,000,000 for the partitioning of Panama, was predicted to-day by Republican leaders. They had hoped for ratification this month, but said further consideration was impracticable until after the disposal of the treaty with Germany.

Political Battle Certain
The plan for the British Commonwealth, whose supporters include some of the most influential men in the country, is certain to start a great political battle, and might easily result in the downfall of the government, but its sponsors are prepared for a long, hard fight.

There is a striking parallel in the contemporary movement in the American system of government, for the British plan allows for the formation of an imperial Parliament corresponding to the United States Congress and of national parliaments corresponding to the American state legislatures, in each of the several dominions.

The imperial body would consist of a single assembly, with a ministry responsible to it and a memorial of 141 representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, in a proportion of one member for about 500,000 white people.

Duty of Imperial Parliament
The first duty of the imperial parliament would be to settle disputes between the dominions; second, to make all treaties with other powers; third, to have the sole right to decide on matters of peace and war; fourth, to control all the forces of the imperial army and navy; fifth, to determine and be solely responsible for the empire's policy regarding citizenship, naturalization and trade; and sixth, to impose taxes.

The imperial ministry would include the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary for India, the Secretary for the Crown Colonies, for the Commonwealth and the Treasury, and also five secretaries without portfolios, one representing each dominion. In addition there would be a supreme court of the empire appointed by the imperial government, its whole duty being to decide conflicts between it and the national parliaments.

Constitutional Convention
The first step in the organization of the imperial union would be the calling of a constitutional convention. A feature of the constitution would be a clause declaring that no amendment would be made without the approval of a majority of the dominions as well as the majority of the total commonwealth. It would sit a short time each year, probably in London. There is nothing to prevent statesmen being members both of it and of the national parliament, and there are arguments in favor of it. Obviously membership in it is a great honor.

Taxation would be based on equal contributions of every citizen, according to his relative wealth, thus eliminating the present inequality under which residents of the British Isles pay five times as much as Canadians and two and a half times as much as Australians. Instead of certain taxes being spent by separate authorities, the whole amount would be handled by a single authority.

Two arguments, imperial defence and preference within the empire, are the strongest which can be urged to-day, but both are open to attack by labor, which desires local autonomy and home rule. Labor demands the fullest respect for each people, of whatever color, preferring a Britannic

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President Not To Figure in Witness Role

Invites Members of Foreign Relations Body to White House to Hear Treaty Report

Move Forestalls Republican Quiz

Democrats Hold League Reservations Unnecessary; Would Cause Delay

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson will not appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the Capitol for cross-examination on the league of nations, the peace treaty or the proceedings at Paris. He sent word to the committee through Senator Hitchcock to-day that he would be glad to see the committee at the White House—at any time on twenty-four hours' notice.

This is absolutely in line, according to the view of Republican Senators, with the attitude in the committee to-day of Administration Senators. They fought every proposition made by the Republicans seeking to obtain information as to the Paris proceedings.

The line of defense to be made by the Administration against the four big reservations—to which a majority of the Senate is now virtually pledged—and also to all other reservations or changes in the treaty, was made clear to-day in the "Keynote" speech of Senator Sherman, of Virginia, and the colloquies which followed it between Senators Kellogg and Fall for the Republicans, and Senators Swanson, Hitchcock and Pittman for the Administration.

Call Reservation Unnecessary
This defense was about as follows:
First—All the reservations proposed are unnecessary, the language of the covenant already covering them.

Second.—The objection to the reservations is not to the ideas they cover—apparently no fight will be made on this—but to the belief that they will be approved by all the nations joining the league, a process which will take a long time.

Third.—No harm can come to the United States through the league because action must be unanimous.

Fourth.—Congress can virtually control or at least prevent any action by the league council because it can define the powers and duties of the American representative to it, who, of course, must consent to any unanimous action. A bill to define the duties and powers of this representative is being drafted now by another Senator at Mr. Hitchcock's request.

President Wilson, according to Senator Hitchcock, in a telephone conversation just after the arrival of Mr. Hitchcock in Washington this morning, to tell the committee he would be glad to see the members of the White House.

Attitude Surprises Senators
This was a surprise to many Senators of both parties, in view of the President's statement in his address last week that "my services and the information I possess will be at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer."

Indicating clearly that the President did not want to "appear" before the committee as a witness, who could be cross-examined, this news was a great disappointment to Senators Borah, Johnson, Fall and Moses, who wished to question Mr. Wilson, and even if it were desirable, of the Senate itself. It is not thought that this will be done, the prevailing opinion among Senators to-day being that the committee should not go to the White House and hear what the President has to say, but that it would depend for most of the information which might be expected to come from cross-examination upon Secretary of State Lansing.

Brandegee Grill Remembered
There was much speculation as to whether the President would wish to avoid an appearance before the committee at the Capitol, will attempt to put the seal of secrecy on what he may say at any audience he gives to the committee at the White House. At the previous meeting at the White House the President told the committee they might tell the press all that happened. He also permitted questions to be asked. Some Senators said to-day it was the memory of the answering questions asked on that occasion by Mr. Brandegee that caused what apparently is a right-about-face in the attitude of the President with respect to appearing before the committee at the Capitol.

Senators were interested in the theory of Senator Knox that even the right of the presiding officer if the meeting is in the Senate Chamber, and where he shall sit if the meeting



Germany Plans Vast Levy Upon Wealth

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—Mathias Erberger, German Minister of Finance, has issued a statement, according to a Berlin dispatch to the "Tidende," that the proposed levy on property in Germany will begin at 5,000 marks (\$12,500) and will be graduated up to 10 per cent for property valued at 50,000 marks (\$125,000). The rate will become higher with property the valuation of which is above this figure until it reaches 65 per cent on property above \$500,000 (\$750,000). The levy will be payable by installments extending over thirty years, beginning with January, 1920.